

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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COUNTRY	China	REPORT NO.	<input type="text"/>
SUBJECT	1. Conditions in Ihsing, Kiangsu 2. Transfer of Prisoners from Wenchow, Chekiang, to Northern Kiangsu	DATE DISTR.	11 May 1953
25X1A		NO. OF PAGES	1
DATE OF INFO.	<input type="text"/>	REQUIREMENT NO.	RD
PLACE ACQUIRED	<input type="text"/>	REFERENCES	

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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SOURCE:

1. In early November 1952 only a few shopkeepers in the Ihsing (N 31-22, E 119-48) area were able to make a profit. Most of the goods for sale, including almost half of the cloth material, were imported from the USSR.
2. After the Communist land reforms, each farmer in Ihsing received one and one-half mou of land, which could produce about 1,000 catties of rice per year. Of this amount, about 500 catties were suitable for grinding. Of the 500 catties, 200 catties were given to the government as tax.
3. The Public Security Bureau had charge of census-taking in Ihsing, but census books were also kept by the ch'u (0575) governments, the ts'un governments, and the Farmers Associations.
4. Anyone who wished to move from one hsien to another was required first to obtain permission from the hsien public security office. If he wished to move from one province to another, he was required first to get permission from the provincial public security bureau. This bureau based its decision on reports submitted by the hsien public security office. Applications for removal from one place to another were first submitted to the ts'un government, which relayed the application to the hsien or provincial public security bureau after the local Farmers Associations conducted the initial investigations.
5. On 22 December, 4,000 prisoners in Wenchow (N 28-02, E 120-40) were sent to north Kiangsu to join in construction work being carried out along the Huai River (N 32- , E 116-).

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COUNTRY	China	REPORT NO.	
SUBJECT	Reorganization and Consolidation Measures of Kiangsu Government	DATE DISTR.	27 May 1953
		NO. OF PAGES	2
DATE OF INFO.		REQUIREMENT NO.	RD
PLACE ACQUIRED		REFERENCES	

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THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.

THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

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1. After establishment of the Kiangsu Provincial Government on 1 January 1953, the Kiangsu authorities took the following action:
 - a. The Chinese People's Bank (Chung Kuo Jen Min Yin Hang, 0022/0948/0086/3046/6892/5887), Kiangsu branch was set up in place of the original Nanking, Su-Pei and Su-Nan branches.
 - b. The Su-Pei and Su-Nan Joint Broadcasting Station was changed to the Kiangsu People's Broadcasting Station with the same wave length of 345 meters and frequency of 870 kilocycles.
 - c. The Su-Nan People's Press and Su-Pei People's Press were consolidated into the Kiangsu People's Press. Another Kiangsu Monthly Magazine Press was established to publish popular literature, and its inaugural issue was published at the end of January. The New China Daily (Hsin Hua Jih Pao), Nanking, expanded its "Letters from the Readers" column to include the entire provincial area.
 - d. The original China Department Store, Nanking branch, was reorganized as the China Department Store, Kiangsu branch. The Nanking Purchasing Station and Wholesale Center and the sales department of the China Department Store were consolidated into the National Nanking Department Store. The China Department Store, Kiangsu branch, had seven wholesale Centers: Nanking, Wuhsi (N 31-35, E 120-18), Hsuehou (N 34-18, E 117-16), Chenchiang (N 32-12, E 119-28), Nant'ung (32-02, E 120-52), Taihsien (N 32-29, E 119-55) and Huaiyin (N 33-35, E 119-05). An auditing system was put into force on 1 January.
 - e. On 2 January the Kiangsu Monopoly Enterprise Corporation at Nanking was established to take the place of the original Su-Nan and Su-Pei Monopoly Enterprise Corporations. A new Kiangsu Agricultural Machinery

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Supply Center was also established to meet the requirements of the national farms. This center had started to make preparations in the early part of December 1952 and should be able to assume regular operations in the spring. It had 120 tractors and 642 cases of modern implements under repair and being tested. Forty-five technicians and workers had been transferred there from other jobs and more were to arrive after commencement of regular operations.

- f. The Kiangsu Provincial Government became a joint operator with the owners of the former privately-owned Tahua (1129/5478) Theatre Corporation, Ltd.
 - g. The Kiangsu authorities consolidated the Nanking Labor Union, the arrangements committee (sic) of the Su-Nan Labor Union, and the Su-Pei Labor Union into a Kiangsu General Labor Union. HSIEH K'o-hsi (6200/0344/6007) was chairman and WANG Chia-yang (3769/1367/2254) and CHANG Hsi-cho (4545/6932/3820) were vice chairmen of the union.
2. On 5 February 1953 three sanitary movements were launched in Kiangsu, to be conducted in two stages. The first stage, from 5 February to 14 February, was to emphasize individual and house sanitation according to popular customs. The second stage, from 14 February to 4 March, was to reach its climax in the signing of collective and individual sanitation pledges. Nanking had completed its preparatory work by 3 February and was to carry out its scavengery program from 4 to 14 February, with emphasis on education and the management of food sanitation.

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